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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/731,066	12/06/2000	Christopher P. Townsend	1024-034	1286

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EXAMINER

RIMELL, SAMUEL G

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2164

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/21/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/731,066

Applicant(s)

TOWNSEND ET AL.

Examiner

Sam Rimell

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 January 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26,28-30,32,34,35,38-54 and 56-84 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26,28-30,32,34,35,38-54 and 56-84 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.


SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

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35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 80, 81, 83 and 84 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is non-statutory.

Claims 80-81: These claims define an invention as a whole which encompasses a human being. Inventions which, as a whole, encompass a human being are non-statutory. See MPEP 2105.

Claims 83-84: These claims define alternatives where the invention may encompass a human being as whole. (The only "living thing" referenced in the specification are human beings). Accordingly, these claims are non-statutory.

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-26, 28-30, 32, 34-35, 38-39, 64-74, 77-79 and 82-84 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claims 1, 39, 82: Each of the independent claims 1, 39 and 82 have been amended to recite that all the power for the sensing units are derived from the control unit. This feature is not set forth in the original disclosure and therefore constitutes new matter. FIG. 1 clearly illustrates the sensors (22) as drawing power from a battery (36) which is completely separate and distinct

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from the control unit (50). Even with the understanding that the battery is remotely rechargeable, the fact that a battery (36) outside of the control unit provides the power contradicts the claimed requirement that the control unit provide the sole source of power.

Claims 2-26, 28-30, 32, 34-35, 38, 64-72 and 77-79: Depend directly or indirectly from claim 1.

Claims 73-74: Depend from claim 39.

Claims 83-84: Depend from claim 82.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 40-54, 56-63 and 75-76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Agre et al. (U.S. Patent 6,208,247).

Claim 40: Agre et al. discloses a sensing unit (FIG 3). As seen in FIG. 3, the sensing unit comprises one or more sensors (12), a first data storage device (16, 21), a transmitting/receiving device (22-FIG. 9 further illustrates the separate transmitter and receiver devices of the transceiver). Each sensor has an identity (col. 10, line 9) which constitutes an address.

The signals transmitted from the sensing unit can be transmitted to another sensing unit (col. 2, line 43). Thus, another sensing unit can read as the claimed control unit and include a second data transmitting/receiving device (22 in FIG. 3 and FIG. 9) and second data storage

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device (16, 21). The control unit can send out signals including address information (a frame synch slice, col. 10, lines 30-35 sent to a particular sensing unit which requires address information in the signal). The sensing unit is configured so that a real time signal sent to the sensing unit can trigger a change in data handling (col. 9, lines 42-65, a signal to the microprocessor in the sensing unit can trigger a change to cause increased data acquisition).

Claim 41: The signals transmitted from the sensing unit (FIG. 1) can be transmitted to another sensing unit (col. 2, line 43; col. 5, line 55; col. 11, lines 30-58). Thus, another sensing unit can read as the claimed control unit and include a second transmitter/receiver (22) and second data storage devices (16, 21).

Claim 42: As described with respect to claim 41, the control unit is simply another sensing unit in the network of sensing units. The control unit can send out a frame synch slice (col. 10, lines 30-32) to activate other sensing units. The frame synch slice is readable as address information since it is information sent other nodes (other addresses in the network).

Claim 43: The control unit must inherently provide an address when sending a signal to a destination node to a destination node, such as the signal described with respect to claim 42. The communication sent to destination node reads as a query.

Claim 44: The transmitting/receiving device is (22). Col. 10, lines 30-37 call for each node to transmit data items known as "frame synch slices" so that all of the nodes operate in synchronization. Each node can listen for a frame synch slice (col. 10, line 32) or transmit the frame synch slice (FIG. 7, steps 92-93). The frame synch slice is a timing signal.

Claim 45: The microprocessor (20) within each sensing unit can activate that sensing unit (col. 3, lines 34-38).

Claim 46: Each node further includes a signal conditioner (17, 80, 19), an A/D converter (14) and a clock (col. 7, lines 40-41).

Claim 47: The first data storage device (16, 21) is connected to the first transmitting device. No patentable weight is attributed to the recited intended use.

Claim 48: The transmitters (22) are all wireless transmitters.

Claim 49: See FIG. 3, structure (19) for the triggering device.

Claim 50: Agre et al. discloses a sensing unit (FIG 3). As seen in FIG. 3, the sensing unit comprises one or more sensors (12), a first data storage device (16, 21), a transmitting/receiving device (22-FIG. 9 further illustrates the separate transmitter and receiver devices of the transceiver). Each sensor has an identity (col. 10, line 9) which constitutes an address.

The signals transmitted from the sensing unit can be transmitted to another sensing unit (col. 2, line 43). Thus, another sensing unit can read as the claimed control unit and include a second data transmitting/receiving device (22 in FIG. 3 and FIG. 9) and second data storage device (16, 21). The control unit can send out signals including address information (a frame synch slice, col. 10, lines 30-35 sent to a particular sensing unit which requires address information in the signal). The sensing unit is configured so that a real time signal sent to the sensing unit can trigger a change in data handling (col. 9, lines 42-65, a signal to the microprocessor in the sensing unit can trigger a change to cause increased data acquisition).

Claim 51-52: See remarks for claim 42.

Claim 53: See remarks for claim 43.

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Claim 54: The microprocessor (20) within each sensing unit can activate that sensing unit (col. 9, lines 42-44). The claim is not limited to all of the recited alternatives, by reason that they alternatives rather than mandatory features.

Claim 56: See remarks for claim 46.

Claim 57: The microprocessor (20) controls storage in the storage devices (16, 21).

Claim 58: The transmitting/receiving device (22) can transmit data to another node. The other node is readable as the claimed control unit.

Claim 59: The control unit includes second transmitting/receiving device (22) and second storage devices (16, 21) which respectively receive and store data.

Claim 60: See remarks for claim 48.

Claim 61: See remarks for claim 28-29.

Claim 62: Sensed data can trigger transmissions to other nodes, such as a warning to other nodes (col. 9, lines 42-45). The control unit is one of the other nodes.

Claim 63: Col. 9, lines 61-62 states that the incoming signal (also described at col. 9, lines 42-43) is compared against a threshold profile. The result of the incoming signal can be the transmission of a warning signal to other nodes (col. 9, line 45).

Claim 75: The detection of an incoming signal can trigger the transmission of warning signals to other sensor devices (col. 9, lines 42-45).

Claim 76: See remarks for claim 63.

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Remarks

This office action is a first action following an RCE request and is made non-final.

Independent claims 1, 39 and 82 have been amended so as to recite the control unit as being a sole power source for the sensor units which is new matter. Independent claims 40 and 50 are rejected under 35 USC 102 in view of Agre et al. Col. 10, line 9 teaches address identities for each of the sensor units. Sending communications to an identified unit would necessarily require that the communication include address information, otherwise, the communication could be directed to a particular sensor. Independent claim 80 and dependent claims 81, 83 and 84 are rejected for claiming non-statutory subject matter.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Sam Rimell at telephone number (571) 272-4084



Sam Rimell
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2164